

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,217.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, MARCH 5. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, March 7. 1787.

Will be performed,

The Tragedy of

CYMBELINE.

To which will be added, The Farce of

ROSINA.

And on THURSDAY, March 8.

The New Opera of

ROBIN HOOD.

These LADIES who have taken Boxes for the New Opera of Robin Hood, for to-morrow night, are most respectfully informed, that it cannot be brought out till Thursday next, when it will be performed, with new Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations.

The School for Scandal was performed on Saturday to a numerous audience, and received with great applause.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On THURSDAY next, the 8th of March.

There will be

AN ASSEMBLY,

AT THE NEW ROOMS IN GEORGE STREET.

To begin at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets, three Shillings each, to be had at Mr Spink's shop, opposite to the Free Church; Mr Richard Richardson's, Royal Exchange; and Mr. Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's Street.

The Committee of Subscribers give notice, That the Coach, to carry to the Assembly Rooms is on the west side, and the Chair entry on the east side of the building.

The Nobility and Gentry are particularly requested to order their Coachesmen, both in setting down and taking up, to enter from George Street, and drive off by Rose Street.

SIGNORA SULTANI begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public, That the Governor and Directors of the Musical Society have fixed her night for Tuesday the 13th March. The plan of the Concert will be given in a future bill, and she will endeavour, by every exertion in her power, to render herself worthy the protection and patronage of the Public.

This Day is Published,

In One very large Quarto Volume,

Consisting of two parts, and seven hundred pages.

Price neatly bound and titled 8s.

By **ELPHINSTON DALEFOUR,**

And sold by him, and the other Booksellers of Edinburgh,

A Complete System of Conveyances,

and of Securities upon Lands, or of HERITABLE RIGHTS according to the present practice of SCOTLAND;

including those used in creating Freehold Qualifications.

Open a New Plan. In which the names of the Clauses are marked on the margin, and the Instruments of Seisin and Resignation connected with each title, marked at the end of it.

By **ANTHONY MACMILLAN.**

Where also may be had, by the same Author,

In One large Volume, consisting of near 600 pages,

Price neatly bound 6s.

FORMS or WRITINGS used in SCOTLAND, in the

most common cases, with the principles of the law connected

therewith, and a table of Stamp Duties. As also the form

of Summary Applications to Judges in a variety of cases,

with observations on the form of proceedings before inferior

Courts. To which is added, a Table of Fees. In a manner

so plain and simple as not to require any previous know-

ledge of the law.

Also, by the same Author, price bound 3s. 6d.

A SUPPLEMENT to the above Book, in so far as relates

to Movables, or Personal Rights and Securities.

This Day is Published,

By **C. ELLIOT,** Parliament Square, in one large volume

quarto, price 19s. in boards, and One Guinea, neatly

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A COLLECTION OF STYLES;

OR A

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING

Adapted to the present practice of Scotland, comprehending

the constitution, transmission, and extinction of heritable

and moveable rights. To which are added, Forms of Let-

ters passing His Majesty's Signet.

Compiled by the JURIDICAL SOCIETY of Edinburgh.

This volume consists of Heritable Rights, in ten titles,

(which have been repeatedly advertised in this paper),

with observations in law on the different subjects to which

they relate. It is proper, however, to mention, that, on

such as are controverted, the Society have not presumed to

deliver an opinion; they are confined entirely to points which

have been firmly established; and are now considered as facts

in the History of the Law of Scotland.

Of **C. ELLIOT** may be had,

The New Edition of Mr Dallas of St Martin's System of

Stiles of Writs, as used and practised in Scotland in his time,

in two volumes quarto, price 10s. in boards, and 12s. 6d.

neatly bound.

Mr ELLIOT some time ago announced (by permission and

recommendation of the Honourable the Dean and Faculty of

Advocates) a New Edition of the first volume of the Faculty

Decisions in folio, (as a specimen) from 1752 to 1756, now

very scarce, and sells, when to be had, for 1l. 15s. at the

rate of 12s. in boards to those that order the same before

publication, and to be considerably advanced thereafter, in-

forms, that this volume is to be published at all events.

Gentlemen of the Law may take the advantage of this offer,

or not, as they please. The volume would have been pub-

lished before this time; but, on account of many New

Works that were previously begun, it was of necessity delay-

ed, but may be depended, will be printed off, before the

REFORM

OF THE

Internal Government of the Boroughs.

This Day is Published,

And sold by Mr Donaldson, Mr Creech, and Mr Elliot,

Booksellers, Price, 2s. 6d.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL

Proposed to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament,

for correcting the abuses, and supplying the defects in the

Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs, and in the

manner of accounting for the property, annual revenues,

and expenditure of the same, in that part of Great Britain

called Scotland.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF DELEGATES.

N. B. Each of the Boroughs who have acceded to Re-

form, will be entitled to receive two copies gratis; and the

Committees of these Boroughs may order their carriers, or

Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

Edinburgh, 30th of January 1787.

At a Meeting of the above Society held this day, the EARL of BUCHAN in the Chair, it was Resolved, That such Ordinary Members as are resident in Edinburgh, and in arrear to the funds of the Society, be required to pay the same, on or before the 15th of March next, and such as reside in the country, on or before the 15th of next May; after which terms, the Society have given orders to their Agent to prosecute those who shall be in arrear, of which this public notice is given.

By order of the Society,

JAMES CUMMINGS Sec.

N. B. Each Ordinary Member, after payment of his ar-

rears, may be exempted from the annual payments by advan-

cing the sum of Twelve Guineas.

Licensed State Lottery Office,

Opposite to the Free Church, Edinburgh,

March 5. 1787.

WHITE AND MITCHELL

A Quaint those who intend adventuring farther in the

STATE LOTTERY new drawing, that a few

UNDRAWN TICKETS and SHARES

Was this post received, and will continue to arrive occasion-

ally during the drawing, which will finish about the 26th

current.

The prices will be regulate by the prizes undrawn.

Commissions, with cash or bills, at a short date, duly an-

swered.

Capital Prizes undrawn the 2d March, being the 17th

days drawing, and latest accounts.

2 of L. 10,000 10 of L. 1000

4 of 5000 And

4 of 2000 15 of 500

RIGA LINTSEED.

TO BE SOLD, A Parcel of exceeding fine RIGA LINT-

SEED for sowing, (in sheeted barrels), lately arrived

at Leith.

Apply to Alexander Moubay merchant in Edinburgh.

Sale of an Organ, and Harpsichord,

TO BE SOLD at 1 o'clock, near Leith.

A Fine toned CHAMBER ORGAN, in an elegant ma-

hogany case, consisting of a stopped diapason, an o-

pen diapason, a principal, a twelfth, a fifteenth, a dulciana,

a six quater, and cornet.—Also, a fine toned DOUBLE

HARPSICHORD by Kirkman.

Intending purchasers may apply to Mr Gray at Touch,

who will show the Organ, &c. and dispose of the same at

the prices put thereon; and James Bremner, writer in Edin-

burgh, can inform of the prices.

ANDREW SMITH, PERFUMER,

BRIDGE-STREET, EDIN.

RETURNS his most

grateful thanks to his

Customers, and informs

them, That he has just now

received a complete assort-

ment of PERFUMERY

ARTICLES, consisting of

Essences of all kinds, per-

fumed waters, oils, & soaps;

all articles for shaving, and

wash balls; pomatums, so-

bergs and English; the most fashionable coloured powders,

amongst which is powder a la Rhénard, sold by appoint-

ment; Hemet's, Ruffini's, Spence's, Trotter's Asiatic

powders and tinctures, for the teeth; Warren's milk of

roses; dressing boxes, in the newest construction; and every

other article in the perfumery line; likewise a large assort-

ment of pocket books and pencils, purses, best Dutch seal-

ing wax and wafers, with many other articles expressed in

the shop bills.

At the above shop may be had, Forbes's Lozenges, and

Refined Liqueurs, for colds; also a large assortment of

Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Andrew Smith intends, in the course of this week, to

kill a fat BEAR, which has been six months in his posses-

sion; the grease of which animal has been universally al-

lowed to be the most foreign remedy for thickening and

preserving the hair.

Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with the above

article, rhindred, or as cut out of the animal, by sending to

the shop.

Commissions from the country punctually attended to.

N. B. Arrived by this day's Mail Coach, a fine assortment

of OSTRICH FEATHERS.

Teas, &c. in Wholesale and Retail.

JUST now arrived from the last sale of the East-India Com-

pany, a quantity of very fine TEAS, which were bought

by an eminent broker of experience, and will be sold for re-

ady money only, at the following prices, viz.

Very best Bohea, 2 0 Superfine Congou, 5 6

Congou Bohea, 2 3 Fine Souchong, 5 6

Good Congou, 3 0 Very best ditto, 6 0

Superior ditto, 3 10 Good Green Tea, 6 0

Fine ditto, 4 2 Very fine Hyson, 7 8

Very fine ditto, 4 10 Superfine ditto, 9 0

The above Teas will be found of the best qualities, and at

least 3d. per lb. lower than what are shipped to this place

by the London grocers in wholesale; and in order to put

the retail buyers upon an equal if not a superior footing to that

of London, the trett allowed of 4 per cent. by the East-India

Company will also be given in retail, which entitles the

purchaser to 1 oz. every 2 lb. and to 2 oz. every 3 lb. It

shall always be studied to have a fresh and complete as-

sortment from every sale, to meet the approbation of the public.

And in order to regulate the prices of Tea as far as possible,

and to prevent impositions, it is proposed to give the public

a fair state of the original cost of every sale at the Company's

warehouse, as well as the prices charged, which will prevent

the Tea Business being carried on by improper persons.

Also the following Wines and Fruits.

LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES.

St CATHARINE'S PRUNES, in chests & half chests.

Also a quantity of very fine Italian RAISINS, of a rich

quality, fit for making wine, which will be sold at 24 l. ster-

ling per ton.

Some very fine Walnuts, Chestnuts, and French Rynods.

Those that buy the Oranges for Marmalade will be

entitled to sugar for making the same one halfpenny per

pound below the current prices.

Port and Sherry Wine of the best quality, and lowest

prices, of any in town.

Orders for the above addressed to Alexander Thomson, at

his warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly at-

tended to.

TO BE SOLD at Humber near Blackfriars, upon Friday

the 26th of April 1787, at 12 o'clock noon,

A Hagg of the Wood of Humber,

consisting of OAK, BIRCH, a few ABLES and ALLARS.

The Forrester at Highlee will show the Hagg.

Not to be repeated.

Free Masonry.

IT being the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Scot-

land's intention to visit the Lodge New Edinburgh Kil-

winning, on Thursday evening the 8th of March next.

Therefore, the Brethren are requested to be in the Canon-

gate Kilwinning Lodge, by six o'clock in the evening, as the

Meeting is to be held there.

Upon Thursday next, the 8th March current,

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

And sold by ELPHINSTON DALEFOUR, and by the

AUTHOR, at his house, Pateron's Court, Edinburgh;

and by JOHN MURRAY, Fleet-Street, London; in two

large Volumes Quarto, Price 1l. 10s. in boards;

[Dedicated, by permission, to the Right Honourable Henry

Dundas of Melville, Treasurer of the Navy, and one of

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.]

THE Office, Powers, and Jurisdiction of

His Majesty's Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of

Supply. In Four Books.

By **ROBERT BOYD, LL.D.**

N. B. When this Work was first advertised, the Author

thought that it might have been comprised in a single vo-

lume. The price was accordingly fixed at One Guinea. The

many additions, however, which the Author found it neces-

sary to make, and which have so long delayed the publica-

tion, obliged him to extend it to two volumes. To Subscri-

bers the price will remain the same; but it is impossible for

the Author to sell the remaining Copies to those who have

not subscribed for less than One Pound Ten Shillings, which

is considerably lower than that at which books of the same

size are usually sold.

COLLIERS WANTED,

For Balgonie Coal-Work, six miles north from Kinghorn.

NONE need apply but such as are free from their former

masters. As this is a new work, no price yet fixed.

The seam of Coal is seven feet clear. Two Shillings per

day allowed for travelling charges.

Apply to Messrs. Renwick at Balgonie.

THE Noblemen, Gentlemen, Own-

ers, and others, associated during some years, for obtain-

ing relief from the illegal exactions of Customhouse-keepers

who cooperate in this business, and those from any town or

corporate body who may chuse to send them, are requested

to meet in Walker's Tavern, Writers Court, upon Wednes-

day

LLOYD'S LIST.—*March 2.*
The *Paragon*, Thomas, is condemned at the life of France.
The *Mercury*, Burner, from London to Halifax, put into Antigua the 25th Dec. with damage.
The *Count Dillon*, Barrishan, from Dunkirk to Tobago, is put into Plymouth all well.
The *Fischlip*, of Dartmouth, Captain Lamb, for St. Sebastian, with fish and oil, foundered off the coast of Arzazon, and all perished.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Read a second time the *Malt and Land Tax* bills.

Ordered the Lords to be summoned for tomorrow, on the Commercial Treaty.

PORTUGAL TRADE.

The Duke of Norfolk, as soon as the order of the day was read, addressed himself to the House, in a short, but very pertinent speech, in which he informed their Lordships, that the magnitude of the Commercial Treaty with France, and the interest of our situation with Portugal, had induced him, after turning the whole matter in his mind, to move for certain papers, which papers, after much delay on the part of Ministers, and much pressing on the part of those who wished to have them, were in some degree laid upon the table at last. They did not, however, amount to the whole of what was requisite; and this circumstance appeared as if his Majesty's servants wished to withhold the proper and true state of our trade with Portugal. Indeed, there seemed something in the very paper which he held in his hand, to corroborate that fact; for it told a falsehood so palpable, that those who took the trouble of casting the totals up, must easily perceive the intention of deceit. He did not, he said, wish to lay any charge against his Majesty's Ministers, but clerks in office might wilfully mistake, and through the intention the House might be led into error. He should therefore take upon him, in the first instance, to assert, that the balance in favour of our trade with Portugal was lessened, by an untruth in the papers on the table, relative to the exports and imports of 1785—and that untruth could be clearly demonstrated by any noble Lord who would take the trouble of casting up the totals of the debt and credit. Ministers had made the 1785, 10th and 11th sides of the account, 964,604 l. which, there appeared in favour of the British dominions, a balance only of 236,362 l. 8 s. 10 d. which was exactly 36,000 l. short of what the sums accurately cast up should have declared; for the credit ought to have been, according to the figures in the paper, 692,221 l. 10 s. This however, as he said before, might be a mistake of the clerk, and as it was on the right side of the politics of the present Ministry, there was no great attention paid to a discovery of the error. Supposing however, that the balance on the exports and imports was only 236,362 l. per annum that was undoubtedly a sum not inconsiderable in our trade with an old ally; and when we contrasted with this, the speculative gain to arise from a connection with a new friend, common sense declared, that we should at least take care not to exchange the substance for the shadow. A treaty with France might be a good one, or it might be a bad one. Its merits were not at present the particular point in dispute. All he wished was, that as Portugal was a market for the staple commodity of this kingdom, and as she furnished us not with the luxuries, but the necessities of our manufactures, it became the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to take care that we did not lose those requisites. The cotton and the oil imports were no inconsiderable acquisition, and the exports of wools, added to these advantages, made Portugal a most valuable friend; but, as if infatuation for France had suddenly taken possession of the cabinet, all these considerations were laid aside, and it seemed to be the intention of Ministers to sacrifice the interests both of Great Britain and Portugal to the ambition of France. The Methuen treaty was no longer to be held sacred; at least, so it might be argued from every appearance of what had been said on the late commercial negotiation. His Grace was, upon the whole, clearly of opinion, that we should take the whole of our interest with Portugal into consideration, antecedent to our proceeding on any treaty whatsoever with France; and to accomplish this, he moved, that the Methuen treaty was a perpetual one, and that it was the interest of this kingdom to preserve it in its original intent and operation. These were not the exact words, but they were tantamount to the meaning of the motion.

The Marquis of Buckingham hoped their Lordships would reject that proposition which had been moved for by the noble Duke. The words of the motion, he thought, deserved particular attention, and therefore he begged to hear them read from the chair. He then thought them so uncommon, and indeed so improper, that they deserved to be read a second time. The Methuen Treaty, in his opinion, was by no means whatever of that importance, either to the trade or politics of this country, as the noble Duke had represented it to be. He traced the history of our connection with Portugal at considerable length, and contended, that all the obligations implicated in that connection were conferred by us. He denied that our manufactures were in any degree such gainers by the effects of this treaty as had been contended. The Portuguese existed entirely by our friendship. Where, but in this country, could they find a market for their wines? and every body knew that their revenue originated entirely in their wine trade. And yet it is a well-known fact, how awkwardly and reluctantly the articles of the treaty had all along been performed by the Portuguese. Had not our factory in that kingdom complained of grievances, more especially ever since the year 1763? Were these complaints heard or redressed, as might have been expected, by the Court of Lisbon? They were not; and notwithstanding the numberless infractions of treaty which had occurred on her part, was that treaty binding only on us, and not likewise, and to the same extent, binding on them? He

trusted their Lordships would see the question in its proper light, and, laying all prejudice and party aside, judge of the present motion coolly and dispassionately. In that case he was perfectly satisfied that their Lordships, from their good sense and sound wisdom, as well as from their attention to their own dignity, would coincide in opinion with him in giving his negative to the motion.

The Duke of Norfolk said, he should give up the word *perpetual*, and then the motion would merely express that we meant to preserve inviolate the Methuen Treaty.

The Bishop of Landaff, in a most eloquent speech, took a comprehensive view of the Treaty of Commerce, with which he considered the present question relatively connected. He said, that his opinion, after the most mature consideration, was decidedly against the measure. He had taken it in every point of view, and the more he examined, the more he found reason to differ in opinion with those who espoused it. This he desired their Lordships, to understand, not as arising either from personal pique or party motives. He had long lived in habits of intimacy with those now at the helm, and he should certainly have given them his vote on the present occasion, did not conviction blush so strongly against the measure. In order, therefore, to substantiate his opinion, he should mention his objection to the Treaty; and first, because the history of past times informed us that this country enjoyed, within the last forty years, a balance in trade not short of 400,000 l. per annum. Were we to give this up for the juvenile and speculative ideas of a chance Commerce with France? Were we to part with that system under which we had flourished for so many years; under which we had grown to our present extensive greatness, envied and admired by every inhabited city in the universe? The British flag rode triumphant on the main; and our armies carried conquest wherever they went, and all this was done when we held no correspondence with our rival in commerce—France long has looked upon us with a jealous eye; and it is a maxim universally known, that her great aim has been, and still is, to become mistress of Europe; the leading step to the attainment of which was the destruction of England. If we already had a balance of trade in our favour, and if under that balance of trade, and the friendship of our smaller neighbours, we had arrived to a pitch of eminence that made us the terror and admiration of surrounding empires, where existed the sound policy of altering the system that had so well succeeded by wisdom and experience, and adopting schemes that seemed the mere youthful speculation of hasty plans?—France, he said, was a nation that had seldom or never suffered herself to be biased by any other motives than those of ambition, and of territorial interests. Her navy has, for several years, employed, and succeeded in the abilities of her Ministers. She wishes to arrive at what she is rapidly attaining—the name and the essence of the greatest maritime power in the world;—and whenever that important day arrives, Britain

These were facts, that must come home to the judgment, and to the conviction of every man of reason. They were no idle dreams of fancy;—they were the sentiments of our forefathers, bequeathed to the inheritors of their patriotism and their virtues. It was a maxim in politics not to quarrel with old friends;—it was a maxim in commerce not to part with a certainty for an uncertainty. Neither of these had been preferred in the system of the present Ministry. He said, that in the calculation he had made of the certain 400,000 l. we had gained each year by our commerce, as it now stood, he omitted Spain and Africa. The trade with the latter, he considered, as a disgrace to human nature, a high offence to Christianity, and a stigma on the laws of this free country, repugnant to every idea of liberty; and every principle of the British constitution. The learned prelate then summed up the heads of his argument, and declared, that the Treaty, on his most mature consideration, and in the opinion of every man with whom he had conversed on the subject, and they were not a few, was dangerous in the extreme, multiplied with mischief to this country, and not tending to any one real benefit whatsoever. But on this subject, when the Commercial Treaty came more immediately into consideration, he should trouble the House more fully. At present, he should content himself with what he had said, and give his most hearty concurrence to the motion made by the noble Duke, which in his mind was highly requisite to be adopted at the time.

Lord Carlisle called upon Ministers to declare, whether they did, or whether they did not mean to break with Portugal: for the noble Marquis, in his speech, took care to avoid any thing that could be even furnished into information on that subject. His Lordship replied to several parts of the Marquis's speech, and set him right in many particulars touching the trade with Portugal. The rest, he said, did not at all appertain to any thing before the House, and therefore required no answer. His Lordship strongly supported what the Duke of Norfolk had moved, and hoped that a reply from Ministers would satisfy the House and the public on that important point, whether we meant to treat or not with Portugal.

Lord Porchester strongly contended on the same side, and insisted that Ministers were throwing the trade of Portugal into the arms of France, by putting it in the power of the Court of Versailles to purchase it, and make terms with that country, which should deprive us of it for ever. He said, that every man of sense in the kingdom reprobated the treaty, as a useful system, which our natural enemies for ages have been seeking to accomplish, but which the wisdom and experience of our ancestors, always took care to prevent.

Lord Hopetoun spoke in favour of the treaty, and against the motion. The great force of his argument was to prove, that the country was quite satisfied, as no shape of petition had been presented.

The Duke of Manchester explained his conduct, as ambassador at France, and intimated that the treaty of Paris did not bind the people of England to any commercial treaty. His Grace said, the translation of the treaty was wrong, one French word being construed into two distinct meanings in the same, in separate places.

Lord Stormont, with his usual perspicuity, stated the various branches of our exports to Portugal. He said, that since the conclusion of the Methuen Treaty, the gross amount of our exports had amounted to no less a sum than eighty millions, nearly one half of which was the balance in favour of England. That in the year 1785 the export of wools to that country alone amounted to one-fifth part of our whole export of that article to all other parts of the world. Would it be contended, therefore, said his Lordship, that this trade was unimportant or insignificant? He dwelt much on the advantages of our fish trade, which he said employed sixty ships, and produced to this country an annual sum of 150,000 l. He stated the exclusive advantages we derived from the monopoly of the Brazil cotton, a pound of which perhaps, which originally cost three shillings, was worth, when manufactured, three or four pounds.

He contrasted the smooth and ready compliance we had manifested in entering into a negotiation with France, with the haughty and imperative air we had assumed in our conduct to Portugal. He insisted that the national honour, and the good faith we had ever preferred in the performance of Treaties, ought to have dictated the reduction of the duties on Portugal wines, at the very moment we lowered the duties on the wines of France. Instead of that, we had sent an Ambassador to Lisbon, to tell the Queen of Portugal we have concluded a Commercial Treaty with France—do you chuse to renew yours?—and I must have an answer by a certain day, when I must depart for England. Such, in fact, had been the tone in which we had spoken to Portugal! Would the dignity of any country, even the most insignificant, have submitted to treat on such terms? Would Great Britain, with such a proud menace, have condescended to listen to any proposal for a negotiation? Or, if Portugal should impose a prohibitory duty on all goods imported from Great Britain, to take place in four or six months, could we treat with honour, or consider her in the light of a *genti amicissima*?

How different had the conduct of Portugal been to us! When France once threatened her with actual invasion if she did not throw off her alliance with Britain, the King of Portugal nobly answered—“No, said he, I will rather suffer my palace to be unroofed.” This happened in the war before the last, and the effectual support we then afforded them was, in his opinion, not the least glorious transaction of that brilliant and successful war. Much stress, his Lordship observed, had been laid on the repeated infractions made by Portugal on the Methuen Treaty—Why had not Ministers then taken some steps to seek redress? He had been at much pains to investigate the truth of these reports; but except their conduct with regard to Ireland, he believed the complaints were trivial. Ireland was undoubtedly entitled to the advantages enjoyed by that Treaty, and he thought Ministers were highly culpable in not having asserted that claim long before this time. The noble Lord went at large into the consideration of the consequences of the Family Compact, and the Treaty of Paris; in which he displayed a minute acquaintance with the subject; and concluded with declaring his entire approbation of the motion.

Lord Hawkebury answered the Noble Viscount at great length, and with his usual ability. He shewed that the Portugal trade was not in favour of our manufacturers, that it was less so than any other branch, perhaps, of our foreign trade, and contended, that the Methuen Treaty could not be affected by our Treaty with France, as they were totally distinct and independent of each other.

The Duke of Norfolk replied, and touched at the effect of parties in the present state of politics. He wondered that administration was not less popular, from the number of unpopular things it had done. He intimated, that some Lords in that House owed their rank to a change in their political creed; and he begged to hear what those in responsible situations had to say for themselves.

The Marquis of Carmarthen and Lord Sydney said each a few words.

Lord Delaval was insinuating something about the principles of the Duke of Norfolk's ancestry, when

The Duke of Manchester called his Lordship to order for his personality.

The Duke of Norfolk then apologized to the House, if any thing he said had been mistaken.

The question being accordingly put, there appeared for the motion,

Contents,	24
Proxies,	2
	—26
Non Contents,	72
Proxies,	9
	—81
Majority,	55

Teller for contents, Earl Fitzwilliam.
Teller for the non-contents, Lord Hopetoun.
The Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Bishop of Landaff were in the minority.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Lord Viscount Stormont rose to make a motion relative to the liberty of Parliament, which was, “That no address to his Majesty, or resolutions entered into, shall be considered as binding to this House in their legislative capacity; that such addresses or resolutions should not be a bar against any petitions from manufacturers, pending the treaty passing into a law.”

The Marquis of Buckingham said, that the noble Viscount's motion was a truism, and he should object to its insertion, because he supposed that to exist which did not exist, namely, that the British Par-

liament were about to resign their legislative liberty, because they were to address his Majesty. The question was put, and negatived without a division.

He then entered at considerable length on the merits of the Commercial Treaty, and recapitulated the principal arguments which had been brought forward against it, and concluded with moving, “That the duties upon all articles the growth and manufacture of the dominions of his Most Christian Majesty, (those excepted which are specified in the tariff) shall be as low as those from the most favoured European nation.”

Lord Scarborough gave a decided opinion against the treaty, on the score of national animosities which he was anxious to preserve.

The Bishop of Landaff gave his sentiments totally against the treaty. He would take new ground, and enquire into the motives which induced his Majesty's Ministers to adopt such a measure, and conceived them not to act from any secret principles; or if they did, that these were much preferable to such as were ostensible. Then he would suppose them to have received some strong assurances on which they could depend, that the Court of Versailles would not henceforward interfere in negotiations with other Courts of Europe, should it strictly undermine our interest in India, relax its dictatorial influence over Holland and America, and no longer foment the seeds of sedition and disloyalty in Ireland. The motives then which had been avowed were these two, that the treaty would conciliate the mutual good-will of both countries, and so tend to prolong peace, and that it would produce such an increase of commerce as would in many particulars greatly benefit the revenue. He denied that any thing like a continuance of peace could ever be expected between France and England, but on the genuine and amicable principles of Christianity.

Lord Walsingham defended the treaty, and thought it exceedingly eligible.

Lord Portefeu was of a similar opinion, and was convinced that the negotiation would tend to an extension of commerce.

Lord Hopetoun argued strongly for Administration, and believed that they deserved the thanks of the country.

Lord Stormont went over his old grounds, in endeavouring to prove that the treaty was a dangerous system. He considered it in two views, as a commercial and navigating plan.

The Marquis of Lansdown belittled many enormities on the proposed treaty, and looked upon it as laudable in every respect. He then made some observations on the East India affairs, and was astonished that Ministry had not made certain necessary provisions in that quarter of the world. He next glanced at Russia, and expressed some degree of surprise that Administration had not effectually renewed an alliance with our old friend. He afterwards dwelt for a considerable time on the pending negotiation between this country and Portugal, apprehended, as the Queen of Portugal was a woman of a delicate and penetrating mind, that he would easily discover our foolish policy with regard to France, especially when her acute Minister, M. de Melon, read with great attention the English newspapers, which conveyed every minute information on the subject. He believed the present treaty to be good, eligible, and proper; but imagined that we had forgot our natural friends, by sacrificing too much to our natural enemies.

Lord Viscount Townshend was decidedly for the treaty.

The Earl of Carlisle replied to several things advanced by the Marquis of Lansdown.

The Marquis of Lansdown rose in answer.

The Earl of Carlisle replied.

The question was then put, and there appeared,

Contents	81
Non Contents	35
No Proxies	

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Read a first time, the bill for repairing Kells roads.

MUTINY ACT.

The report of the Committee on this act being brought up by the Chairman,

Colonel Fitzpatrick said, it was by no means his intention to renew the conversation which had yesterday taken place on this subject. He arose merely to ask a single question of a learned gentleman opposite, (the Attorney General) which was, whether the clause by which all commissioned officers in pay were subjected to the penalties of the act, did not militate very strongly against part of the preamble, which should be considered as the outline of the bill, and by which its penalties were limited to a circle much more narrowed.

The Attorney General said, that he had given but a very cursory perusal to the bill in question, as he did not before apprehend, that he was to be called on for an opinion. He had heard it asserted, that a judge should, of necessity, carry in his head all the acts that ever were made; but he did not recollect that an Attorney General was *ex officio* subjected to the same burthen. If that was to be exempted, it would give it as his general opinion, from what he had seen of former acts, that there was nothing so dissonant between the preamble and the clause alluded to, as to require an alteration of the former.

Sir George Tonge professed himself to be of the same opinion.

The report was then received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CUSTOMS.
The report of the committee on the consolidation of the customs, &c. was then brought up, and to the general resolutions was added also, the whole of the resolutions in detail, forming together a very large volume.

Mr. Pitt then said, that on account of their enormous bulk, he hoped that these resolutions in general should be considered as read. There was however a great number on which he should

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He then went over a great number of the resolu-
tions; but as they consisted in general of a fraction-
al increase or decrease of the duty; and, as in
such a case, to recollect imperfectly, would be to
mislead, we shall forbear to follow his remarks.

When the whole of the resolutions were gone
through, the House was refused, and adjourned.

L O N D O N, — March 2. P A R I S, February 22. N O T A B L E S.

This day the Most Christian King went in grand
procession to the Hotel, where the Nobles of
France were assembled, at Versailles, accompanied
by the Princes of the blood, and all the great officers
of his household; and being seated in state, his Ma-
jesty communicated to them the purposes for which
they were called together. — The subjects chiefly sub-
mitted to their consideration, were:

The state of the Gallic territorial imposts.
The possessions of the clergy.
The mortgaging the demesnes of the crown.
And the state of various branches of internal taxa-

tion.

After the Assembly was opened, his Majesty re-
turned to his palace, and Monsieur, the King's brother,
presided.

They then began their deliberations; and the few
questions which were discussed were unanim-
ously agreed to. The most important of them
was the mortgaging of the King's demesne lands for
ninety nine years.

The Assembly were unanimous in the few resolves
they had come to, when our intelligence left Ver-
sailles; and the whole was conducted with much
ceremony and grandeur.

At these subordinate meetings the Princes of the
blood will alternately preside.

At the Grand Assemblies, Monsieur the King's
brother, will be in the place of President in the ab-
sence of the King.

On this occasion, by a special license of the King,
every individual has leave to send, in writing, his
opinion of the affairs in question, accompanied with
any reasonings, &c. thought expedient; and for the
reception and cognizance of such correspondence,
there are particular commissioners appointed.

The States of the different Provinces are to form
separate assemblies, and to deliberate on the measures
thus proposed by his Majesty. The General As-
semblies will afterwards be held occasionally on the
opinions and resolutions of the lower meetings.

Yesterday evening a courier arrived at Bucking-
ham-House, with intelligence of the death of the
Queen's Sister: — This will be formally announced
in the Gazette of Saturday next, with the orders
for mourning. — We hope, however, in consideration
of the present desponding state of manufactures, —
the period of lamenting will be limited to as short a
space as possible. *Mrs. Herald.*

Advices were received on Wednesday from Buf-
falo, by the Flanders mail, that the Swallow packet
arrived at Madras on the 22d of August last, hav-
ing on board Earl Cornwallis, Governor General
of India, and his family, who, together with the
ship's company, were all well. The Swallow sailed
from Portsmouth on the 6th of May, and completed
her passage to Fort George, in three months and
sixteen days.

It was a current report, when our last accounts
were received from the Continent, that the Grand
Signior had been dethroned; an event some time
dreaded, and not unlikely to have happened. — For-
mer dispatches informed us, that the populace had
been of late very unruly, and had acted in a riotous
manner, owing to the ill success that had attended
the arms of his General in Egypt; in addition to
this, that some recent unpopular acts had much af-
fected his authority and power. It is further said,
that the nephew of the Grand Signior is nominated
in his stead.

The Dutch mails of yesterday bring advice, that
the Admiralty of Amsterdam had given their op-
inion on the complaints laid by the merchants against
Admiral Rierveld, who commanded the Dutch Squa-
dron during the late war in the West Indies, and
who tamely suffered the English to make captures
under his eyes; which opinion was, "that he be
suspended for the space of one year, and condemned
to pay all costs of suit."

His Majesty has given orders for an abstract of
all the treaties with the Republic of Holland to be
accurately made out, and laid before him.

This morning arrived at the Post-Office, a mail
from the Leeward Islands, brought to Falmouth by
the Antelope packet in 38 days, by which we learn
there has been the greatest produce of sugar, rum,
&c. this season, known for several years past, on the
island of St Kitt's.

At a meeting of the West India Planters and
merchants held on Wednesday at the London tavern,
it was agreed to present a memorial to the Minister,
expostulating with him on the necessity of comply-
ing with the planters requisition, concerning the re-
duction of the duty on rum.

Wednesday Captain Ninian Lewis, of the Wood-
cote, for Madras and China, and Captain Denis, of
the Dover, for China direct, took leave of the Di-
rectors of the East India Company previous to their
departure.

Sir James Erskine, it is supposed, will bring for-
ward the charge against Mr Hastings, on the subject
of the contracts, charges and establishments of the
Administration of Bengal. — This, Mr Burke said,
was of a different nature from the former charges,
which, though they consisted of a variety of particu-
lars, yet tended to one centre, and to establish one
crime. The contracts, on the contrary, involved an
extensive variety of detail. It was therefore intend-
ed to open them with a general review, and after-
wards to discuss minutely and separately the accusa-
tions on which the charge was founded.

If we may credit the best-informed men on the
subject of the consolidation of the Customs, the re-
form of the revenue will create a saving to the pu-
blic of upwards of 170,000 l. a year.

The State of Virginia, at their last meeting, laid
the following additional duties on imports, viz: —
Tonnage of vessels; on American, 2 s. per ton;
Allies, 3 s. British and all others, 6 s. — Distilled
spirits (French brandy excepted) 1 s. per gallon;
Brandy, 6 d. Madeira wine 1 s. 6 d. all others, 1 s.
French 6 d. Refined sugar, 1 d. per lb. brown dis-
to, 4 s. 2 d. per cwt. — Raw hemp 10 s. per cwt.
Cordage, 1 d. per lb. — Cyder in bottles, malt, beer,
and porter, 1 d. per gallon. — Carriages, 10 l. four
wheeled ditto, 20 l. — Coals, 6 d. per bushel. —
Cheese, 3 d. per lb. Tallow, 6 d. per lb. Soap, 1 d.
per lb. Gunpowder, 6 d. Saltpetre, 1 d. — Hides, as
above 8 s. 1 s. — Silks and satins, 3 s. per yard,
French excepted. — Clothes, above 10 s. — Linen, 2 s.
Boots and shoes, 10 s. per cent. *ad valorem.* —
Gold watches 24 s. Clocks, 3 l. — Furniture, 20 s.
per cent. — All other goods in American bottoms
two and a half per cent. — In foreign bottoms four
and a half per cent.

The foregoing shews plainly the partiality allowed
the French, in consequence of their late indulgence
to American commerce; and it is said further fa-
vours will be granted at their next Assembly.

Yesterday morning the following convicts were
executed in the Old Bailey, pursuant to their sen-
tence, viz: Sophia Pringle, for forging and uttering
a writing, purporting to be the letter of attorney of
William Winterbourne to the said Sophia; and
thereby transferring 100 l. three per cents. part of
the stock of the said Winterbourne; with intent to
defraud the Governor of the Bank of England, and
the said William Winterbourne; Benjamin Naff, John
Ball, and John Marshall, for highway robberies;
Charles Franklin, Richard Notely, Luke
Hurft, Robert Richardsfou, and John Farr, for bur-
glaries.

About half past seven o'clock they ascended the
scaffold, and Sophia Pringle, being exceedingly
weak, was indulged with a chair during the time of
devotion, which lasted about three quarters of an
hour: All the terror which her dreadful situation
had hitherto occasioned was no longer visible, and
she behaved with a degree of composure and propi-
ety that excited the warmest compassion from the
surrounding multitude. She addressed the specta-
tors in a very animated manner, conjuring them to
take warning by her sad example, and to pursue the
paths of Virtue as the only means of obtaining hap-
piness here and hereafter; cautioned the youthful
part of her own sex against improper and vicious
connections; acknowledged the justice of her sen-
tence; and hoped that an offended God would ex-
tend to her that mercy which had been denied her
here.

The rest of the unhappy sufferers behaved as be-
came their melancholy situation; and about a quar-
ter past eight the platform dropped. The crowd
was immense.

Wednesday 26 prisoners were tried at the Old
Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 27,386 drawn a prize of 20 l.; and, as first-drawn,
entitled to 1000 l.

No. 14,098, a prize of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each,
33,371, 3000, 4432, 4971, 19,403, 43,297,
43,376, 49,536.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 5997, 4000 l. No. 880, 46,613, 500 l. each,
No. 4535, 5339, 100 l. each.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each,
No. 6982, 8270, 12,435, 16,155, 18,192, 20,166,
21,999, 29,186.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 2.

Bank Stock, 154.	India Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95 1/2	3 per cent. India Ann. —
do 96.	India Bonds; 5 s. prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, —	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 75 1/2	Old 5 s. Ann. —
3 per cent. cons. 75 1/2	New ditto, —
75.	3 per cent. 1791, —
3 per cent. 1796, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
Long Ann. 22 9/16ths a 1/2	Exch. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, —	Lottery Tickets, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 14 1/2	Consols for April, 75 1/2
16th.	

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 1. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 2.

"Letters from Tobago mention, that the chinel
or caterpillar has destroyed a great quantity of their
cotton; and the same accounts are come from St
Domingo, which has made cotton still here about
14 per lb. and it is thought it will go still higher."

Extract of another letter from London, March 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COPPER COIN.

"As soon as the Speaker had taken the chair,
Mr Alderman Waton presented a petition from the
city of London, representing the present bad state
of the copper coin, and praying that it might be
taken into consideration; and the same was ordered
to lie on the table.

"Mr Bowyer also presented a like petition
from the county of Essex, which was also ordered to
lie on the table.

"The House then went into a Committee of
supply, Mr Gilbert in the chair, and voted several
resolutions; after which the House resolved itself,
and a Committee of ways and means was ordered
for Monday.

MR LAYCOMBE'S PETITION.

"Mr Wilberforce begged to present a petition
from a Mr Laycombe, who, he said, had been em-
ployed for some years in enlarging and improving
the harbour of Bengal, and had expended upwards
of thirty thousand pounds thereon. The Hon. Gen-
tleman thought his case a very hard one, and well
entitled to the consideration of the House. He had
been at home, he continued, five years, during
which time he had repeatedly requested the justice
of the Court of Directors of the East India Compa-
ny towards him; and they had at last written out to
Earl Cornwallis to enquire what sum the petitioner
might be entitled to. The Hon. Gentleman con-
tended, that the Directors had thereby allowed that
something was due to Mr Laycombe, on which ac-
count it was his opinion that Parliament ought to

interfere so far in his behalf as to order the Compa-
ny to make him such an immediate payment as his
circumstances might render it necessary for him to
have, to supply his wants at home, as it would be
some time before an answer could be received from
Lord Cornwallis. The Hon. Gentleman concluded
with moving, that the said petition should be refer-
red to the Committee.

"Mr Francis seconded the motion, and paid
the highest compliments on the merits of Mr Lay-
combe, and of the utility of his works, as he had
rendered the harbour of Bengal commodious for
ships of any burden at all seasons, even during the
monsoons.

"Mr Dundas explained why the case of Mr
Laycombe had not been taken up sooner. There
were, he said, a great number of papers to be ex-
amined; and it was thought necessary to have it re-
ferred, after all, to Bengal, as it was a matter in
which professional men were alone competent to
judge.

"Mr Burke spoke in favour of the petition, and
said it was a shame that the petitioner should have
been, for five years past, obliged to solicit the Mem-
bers of that House for justice.

"Mr Alderman Le Mesurier defended the con-
duct of the Directors, of which body he was one,
and said, that he would submit it to the Hon.
Gentleman, who had introduced the petition, whe-
ther it would not be better to withdraw it, as the
Company certainly had much more pressing occa-
sions for their money than to give it Mr Laycombe.

"Mr Wilberforce said, if the Company would
satisfy the petitioner, he should be contented; but,
if they would not, he should certainly persist in his
motion, as he deemed the Legislature bound to
render justice to every individual that applied to it
for relief.

"The Alderman made no reply, and the motion
being carried, a Committee was appointed to take it
into consideration.

WARREN HASTINGS.

"The order of the day being called, for the
House resolving itself into a Committee to consider
farther of the charges against Warren Hastings, Esq;
the Speaker quitted the chair, and the House
resolved itself into a Committee accordingly; and
Mr St John took his seat at the table.

"Mr Pelham then rose to move his charges
against the said Warren Hastings, Esq; on account
of his conduct towards the Nabob of Farraquabad.
The Hon. Gentleman said, he felt himself rather
personally concerned in coming forward, and taking
an active part in establishing the charges against Mr
Hastings, on account of his having been on the
Committee with the Right Hon. Gentleman who
first brought them forward, for enquiring into the
conduct of Mr Hastings. The Hon. Gentleman
was proceeding into a detail of his conduct on this
occasion, when we left the House, which was but
thinly attended, though the Members were coming
down space. Indeed, the House had sat without
any thing before them, previous to the order of the
day being moved for, for an hour, waiting on Mr
Pitt's coming down."

On Friday last, a meeting of the Subscribers to
the Assembly Rooms, Captain Graham was unani-
mously elected Master of Ceremonies.

"The plays and concerts of this city commence at
an early and convenient hour, betwixt six and seven
o'clock; whereas the assemblies, which ought, if
possible, to meet at an earlier period, don't begin till
near ten o'clock; which keeps the company so late,
that they are fit for very little the great part of the
following day.

Much has been objected against allowing a post-
to be received and dispatched from this City on
Sundays. Several public bodies have already tes-
tified their disapprobation of the measure; and, a-
mongst the rest, the Rev. Clergy. A correspondent
laments, that the Churches on the forenoons of that
day are so ill attended, which cannot, by any means,
be attributed to Mr Palmer's new plan; because
this was the case before any such thing was in agi-
tion. He is rather apt to imagine, that it is occa-
sioned by late uprisings the night before. Instead
of the Clergy, therefore, so strenuously opposing the
reading of a newspaper or a letter on a Sunday, our
Correspondent thinks they would be doing much
greater service to the health and morals of their
flocks, were they to inculcate, with their known a-
bilities, the propriety of disposing of their Saturday
evenings in such a manner as to enable them to at-
tend divine service next forenoon. He flatters him-
self it would also be attended with this happy effect,
that of encroaching the provision to the poor, which,
from a recent representation from the Managers of
the Charity Work-house, appears to stand very
much in need of every exertion of which the Clergy
are capable, to open the bowels of their hearers to
the distresses of their fellow-creatures.

The altercation betwixt the city and some country
gentlemen, regarding an additional supply of water
to the metropolis, has proved very hurtful to a num-
ber of the inhabitants, who pay for water, and can-
not be supplied at present, particularly the new ex-
tended royalty; and were it not for the pump-wells
which many of them have, it would be very severely felt.

At the sermon last night, on the institution of
Sunday schools, in this city, upwards of Eighteen
Guineas were collected at the church-door. The
sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Gloag.

The weather, during last week, was very incon-
stant. At times we had very heavy showers of rain,
in general accompanied with wind; but, at inter-
vals, it blew almost a hurricane. Saturday night a
frost set in, and it has continued pretty intense ever
since, which, we are afraid, will have the effect of
destroying such fruit as the former mild weather had
brought forth forward then is usual at this season
of the year. The hills in view of the city now ex-
hibit an appearance of winter by their whiteness.

Saturday evening, the Elizabeth of Leith, Colin
Henderon master, from Hull, with a general cargo,
in attempting the Harbour, after the tide was
too far spent, struck upon the bar, and, by the force
of the sea, drifted on the bank to the wellward of
the Pier-head, where she lay fast. As the tide rose

notwithstanding every precaution to prevent it, the
vessel was driven to the high-water mark, close by
the Citadel at North Leith. As soon as the tide
left the loop, the cargo was begun to be unloaded;
and a great number of active hands being employed
on that occasion, the whole of it was got out yester-
day, and lodged in the Citadel. The loop has re-
ceived great damage, by beating over a number of
large stones, and rolling against the bulwark at the
Citadel; and preparations are making to float her
into the harbour this tide. The cargo has not re-
ceived so much damage as might have been expect-
ed, as the water did not get above half-way up the
hold, and the goods that were undermost were least
liable to damage by salt water.

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Saturday, Mar. 1.	3 o'clock.	P. M.	43
Sunday, — 2.	8 —	—	38
Monday, — 3.	8 —	P. M.	34
	8 —	A. M.	34

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

March 3. Margaret, Strang, from Dunkirk, in ballast.
Eliza, Sampson, from London, with goods.
Duchess of Hamilton, Brodie, from Offland, with rye.
Annie, Adamson, from Rotterdam, with goods.
Two Brothers, Blew, from Elly, with grain.
5. Jean, Barr, from Alenmouth, with ditto.
Betsey, Charles, from Lynn, with ditto.
Hawk, Titterton, from Wilberch, with ditto.
Rigby, McLeod, from Stomaway, with herrings, &c.
Mary, Hay, from London, with goods.

PAINTINGS.

THE Exhibition and Sale of the PICTURES collected
by the late Alexander Stuart, Esq; continue every day
at twelve o'clock, in Hay's Street, Nicholson's Square.
Catalogues, with prices, to be had at the house.

This Day is published,

Charles Elliot's Catalogue for 1787.

COMPREHENDING

THE ENTIRE LIBRARY of the late ALEXANDER
STUART, of Dunearn, Esq; (whole sale for the best edi-
tions of works of merit, especially those of prints, of which
he always purchased the first impressions, it is presumed is
generally known); several other valuable parcels lately pur-
chased; and the stock of the seller.

The whole forming a most extensive and valuable Collec-
tion of Books in the various branches of Literature; par-
ticularly the largest and best Assortment of Books on British and
Irish History, and Topography; History of various Nations;
Voyages, and Travels; Histories of particular Kingdoms;
States, Cities, Towns, &c.; an excellent variety of Miscellaneous
Literature, including all the Works of merit published
within these fifty years, and many of an earlier date; a
number of valuable Books of Antiquities, Maps and Prints;
the Fine Arts, &c.; a very general and complete Selection
of the most approved New Publications; together with as
large an Assortment of French Books, Sentences, and Di-
vinity, as ever was offered for sale in this Kingdom.

The Books are all well bound, unless otherwise expressed.
Most of Captain Stuart's books are superbly bound, many of
them in Russia and Morocco leather, gilt leaves and back,
and all in the most excellent condition.

Curators of public and proprietors of private libraries in
town and country will find it their interest to attend to this
Catalogue, as many of these Books may not soon appear
again.

The Sale will begin on Monday next, the 12th March
1787, (and not the 19th, as mentioned in our last), and
the Books will be shown at the shop of C. Elliot, Parliament
Square, and at his warehouse (the old Cafe-Office) first floor
below the entry to the Eastern Market, from 10 o'clock till
the time of sale. Those who order a book first will
be purchased; but none will be delivered till the sale com-
mences, that the public may be satisfied the seller is actually
possessed of every Book in his Catalogue.

Several New Books are inserted that are on their way from
France, London, &c. If any such are not arrived in time,
the conveyance will be shown by which they are com-
ing; and those who first commission will invariably be
preferred.

Catalogues, Price One Shilling, (to be returned off the first
purchase,) to be had at the places of sale, Edinburgh; of
C. Elliot and Co. No. 134, directly fronting the principal
gate of Somerset Buildings, Strand, London; of Messrs J.
Dunlop, and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; R. M'Leish,
Dumfries; Morrison and Son, Perth; and A. Angus and
Son, Aberdeen.

WHEREAS on Saturday evening

last, the SLOOP ELIZABETH of Leith, Colin
Henderon master, from Hull, with a general cargo, was
put on shore, during the storm, near the Citadel at North
Leith. — This is to give notice, That the cargo was all got on
shore yesterday, under the protection of a party of the mili-
tary, and landed in safety in the Citadel. Persons concern-
ed, will receive their goods, by applying to the Master,
or Alexander Henderon merchant, Leith, with whom
an average bill is lodged.

English Oaks.

ABOUT THREE THOUSAND ENGLISH OAKS for
transplanting, to be sold by auction, by John Small,
at Mr Grant's, opposite the Marble Work, Leith, on Mon-
day the 12th inst. at twelve o'clock noon precisely, in lots,
from 4 to 12 feet high, fine straight growing, smooth-barked
plants.

Wine Business in Leith Carried on.

THE Business that was lately carried on by the deceased
Henry Balfour, Wine Merchant in Leith, is now con-
tinued by Mr GEORGE BROWN, his Son-in-Law, in
which Mr Balfour's family have a concern. — Such of his for-
mer friends as wish to continue their favours to his family,
may depend upon being served as formerly; and all let-
ters and commissions directed to Mr George Brown, Bernard
Street, Leith, will be pointedly answered.

The executors of Mr Balfour, having empowered the said
George Brown to receive and discharge the debts that were
due to Mr Balfour, it is requested, that all who are indeb-
ted to him will make payment to Mr Brown.

TO BE LET, for such a term of years as can be agreed upon,
and entered to at Whitsunday next.

The House, Offices, and Gardens of
FAIRNIE, together with the farm, as now possessed by
Duncan Macnab. The premises lie in the county of Sel-
kirk, and parish of Galsburgh, delightfully situated on the
river Tweed, thirty-one miles from Edinburgh, on the great
road to Carlisle, and near excellent shooting and fishing.

The farm is suited either for grass, or corn, and is divided
into inclosures well sheltered and watered. The house is suit-
ed for accommodating a gentleman's family; and it further
offer, the proprietor will have no objection to lay out a re-
asonable sum on repairs which may seem necessary.

For particulars, enquire at John Lang Sheriff-clerk of Sel-
kirk, who will also give orders for showing the premises.

SALE OF A SLOOP.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, in
the house of John Rennie,
vintner at the Horse of Athol,
on Wednesday first the 7th inst.
by twelve o'clock noon.

The One Half of the Good Sloop
ELISABETH —
About 35 tons burden, as she presently lies in the harbour of
Leith. The vessel is remarkably well found, fitted out
and every way well adapted for the coasting trade.



1787. Inglis-Green Bleachfield,
Near Stairford, two miles and a half west from Edinburgh.
HUGH M'WHIRTER bleaches in the best manner, at the following prices, viz.
All coarse Cloth, half bleached, (if so marked on the end of the web,) at 2d. per yard.
900 and under, finished at 2d. half-penny.
1000 and 1100, at 3d.
1200 and 1300, at 3d. half-penny.
1400 and 1500, at 4d.
1600 and upwards, at 5d.

Damask, at 4d. half-penny; Diapers, at 3d. half-penny; Cambricks and Twines, at 4d.; Lawns, at 3d.; Cottons and Demitties, at reasonable prices.

Mrs M'Whirter continues to dye and dress Linen or Cotton Cloth for furniture, in the neatest manner, viz. An exceeding fine new Gold Colour, Straw, Lemon, Yellow, Pale and High Orange, upon unbleached cloth, at 5d. per yard; and upon bleached cloth, at 3d. half-penny per yard; Chocolate light or dark, Lead and Silver Grey, at 3d. half-penny per yard. Samples to be seen with the Intakers, &c.

Cloth taken in, and receipts given by
Mrs M'Whirter, George Street, New Town.
Mrs Bell merchant, head of Liberton's Wynd.
Mrs Waterhouse, Mint.

James Geddes, grocer, head of the Cowgate.
Joseph Archibald, peddler, Chapel Street.
James Greenfield, head of St John's Street, Canongate.

Angus M'Donald, cloth-merchant, Parliament Close.
Henry Donville, at the Irish Linen Warehouse.

I. Goldsmith, merchant, Lawnmarket.
David Gray, merchant, Grassmarket, and at his shop, New Town.

David Gordon, merchant, Hanover Street, New Town.
George Alexander, weaver, West-port.

Robert Gibson, weaver, Pleasance.
Charles Cowan, merchant, Leith.

John Dick, merchant, Bathgate; and
At the Bleachfield by Hugh M'Whirter;

Who begs leave to assure his employers, that the utmost attention is paid to their cloth, which is wholly wet bleached.

That to his former supply of spring water, he has now brought in a very fine spring, for the purpose of watering the cloth upon the field; in place of the river water hitherto used. He has also finished a wall of seven feet high round the field, which, with the assistance of a watchman and dog in the inside, not only renders it perfectly secure from the attempts of thieves, but has so filtered the field on all sides, as to make it in a particular manner adapted to the bleaching of Lawns, Mullin, Cambricks, and fine Linen.

N. B. Wine Stains, &c. taken out, and Table-cloths cleared, at 6d. each.

LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD—1787.

Joseph Read bleaches in the best manner, at the following prices, viz.

800, and under, at 2d. per yard—900 and 1000, at 2d. 1100 and 1200, 3d.—1300, 3d.—1400 and 1500, 4d.—1600, and all above, 4d.—Lawns 2d.—Cottons and Long Lawns 3d.—Diapers 3d.—Cambricks 4d.—Damasks and fine Twines 4d.—Coarse Diapers and Twines 2d. and 3d.

Intakers for this Field.

At Edinburgh—Mrs Spottiswood, merchant, Grassmarket; John Armour, merchant, opposite to the Luckenbooths; John Campbell, merchant, Canongate; George Cumming, merchant, Bridge Street; Agnes Gavin and Co. merchants, Main-point, and at the Bleachfield warehouse, foot of Liberton's Wynd; Cowgate; Alexander Henderson, flax-dresser, Leith; Henry Thomson, tobacconist, Musselburgh; Patrick Thomson, full-organ, Prestonpans; James Manderston, carrier, North Berwick; James Hardie, weaver, Kelfo; Adam Wilson, weaver, Jedburgh; James Walker, weaver, Galashiels; Thomas Shill, weaver, Craigford; Thomas M'Cre, manufacturer, Dunfermline; William Wilson, merchant, Gordon; Robert Bruce, weaver, Hume; Will. Galbreath, weaver, Greenlaw; John Scott, weaver, Edinburgh; Gray, stocking-maker, Berwick; Andrew Ferguson, merchant, Glasgow; The Young weaver, Kirkcaldy; Geo. Chalmers, weaver, Queensferry; Miss Grandison, Inverkeithing; William Lillie, weaver, Mid Calder; David Girdwood, Carnwath; John Finlay, weaver, Lanark; Robert Mochrie, merchant, Bathgate; James Wilson, merchant, Whitburn; James Lithgow, stamper, Falkirk; Henry Graham, weaver (Craig), Stirling; James Duncan, merchant, Alloa; John Hall, weaver, Clackmannan; George Muckeljohn, and James Mercer, weavers, Kincardine; James Campbell, weaver, Carlisle; Robert Reid, weaver, Torryburn; Henry Rymer, merchant, Borrowstounness; Alexander Lang, merchant, Linlithgow; Messrs Hary Bain and Co. merchants, Wick; and at the Bleachfield—At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Cloth for sale finished and lapped in the neatest manner; and the fabric of that for private use carefully preserved.

Kevoek-Mill Bleachfield, 1787.

Four Miles South from Edinburgh.

TERENCE DUGAN and SON bleach in the best manner, at the following prices, viz. All plain Linen yard wide or under, woven in a

900 and all below, at 2d. halfpenny per yard—1000 and 1100, 3d.—1200 and 1300, 3d. halfpenny—1400, 4d.—1500, 4d. halfpenny—1600, 5d.—1700 and all above, 6d.—Satinet and Twine, 5d.—Cambricks and Damasks, 4d.—Diapers, 3d. halfpenny—Lawns, 3d.—900 and all below, not full white, at 2d.

All above yard broad in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

Mr Michie, merchant, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh; James Burnett, grocer, head of the Fleethmarket Close; William Buzburn, perfumer, Bridge Street; Dickson's and Fair feedlins, New Town; James Shirlaw, grocer, Netherbow; Peter Rafferty, grocer, Watergate; Alexander Scott, Nicholson's Street; John Storie, grocer, Grassmarket; John Clapperton and Daniel Bell, grocers, Potter-row; James Orr, merchant, on the shore of Leith; James Wardlaw, merchant, Water of Leith; Mrs Taylor, and Wilson and Elliot, merchants, Dalkeith; Thomas Forsyth, weaver, Musselburgh; John Anderson, weaver, Filthrow; John Glen, candlemaker, Tranent; John Young, Prestonpans; James Patterson, baker, Aberlady; Peter M'Lauren, merchant, Haddington; George Fenton, merchant, Berwick; Richard Scott, Belford; James Galdstone, merchant, Alnwick; Mrs Aitken, weaver, Cranston; John Penny, merchant, Mid-Calder; John Long, weaver, Loddenden; Thomas Morton, weaver, Kelfo; William Aire, merchant, Goldstream; Adam Pollock, Post Office, Dunfermline; William Simpson, weaver, Burnside; and at the Bleachfield.

Those who are pleased to favour the above Terence Dugan and Son with their Cloth, may depend upon having it well done, and soon returned.

Houses in Edinburgh.

TO be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Friday the 9th March, 1787, at six o'clock in the afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, either jointly or separately.

I. That **LODGING** in Garinloch's Land, opposite the head of Forrester's Wynd, being the fifth storey above the shop, consisting of eight fire rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and other conveniences, let in two separate houses, and possessed by Mr Thomson and Mr Robertson.

II. Another **HOUSE**, being the uppermost storey of the tenement lying on the north side of the High Street, entering by a fire stair, within the street of the Netherbow, and consisting of two fire rooms, with a kitchen, possessed by Mr Graham.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir, writer to the signet.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in—

This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday:—Price, a single Paper 3d.—1s. 17s. 6d. yearly when called for.—2s. 6d. delivered in Town—and 2s. 6d. sent by Post.

FOR LONDON.
The DIANA, a new Ship,
JAMES RITCHIE Master,
Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 18th March.
N. B. The ship has very neat accommodation for passengers.
The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.
The ship unloads at Millar's Wharf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustee for EPHRAIM LOCKHART, late of Barmagachan, and his Creditors, having now made a division of the price of the lands sold, the Creditors will receive their dividends from John Tait jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh. These dividends will begin to be paid at Mr Tait's house, upon Tuesday 20th March next, and will continue to be paid every lawful day thereafter, between the hours of ten and one.

Creditors who cannot call themselves, will send proper mandates to the persons they employ, to receive their dividends, and sign the discharge for the same.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of KATHARINE BLACK.

THOSE to whom Katharine Black, only lawful daughter of the marriage between William Black mason in Edinburgh, deceased, and Margaret Sleigh his wife, now spouse of George Paterfon, residing in Richmond Street, Edinburgh, was indebted, on or preceding the 20th day of December last, either by accounts, bills, or any other obligation or security whatever, are forthwith desired to lodge exact notes of their claims, specifying how the same are constituted, with William Brodie, writer, Queen's Street, Edinburgh, that measures may be immediately taken for having them cleared off.

And such persons as are, or pretend to be creditors to her, who do not lodge such notes of their claims between and the 1st day of April next, are hereby certified that their demands will not be afterwards listened to.

NOTICE.

THAT in the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of Colonel James Riddell in the service of the States of Holland, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against John Johnston of Thorniewhat, John Henderson Johnston, younger of Thorniewhat, and their Creditors—Lord Swinton, Ordinary, by interlocutor of date 24th February current, appointed intimation to be made, that the Tack of the Castlemaids of Lochmaben, with the whole subjects therein contained, and all right of licent which the said John Johnston senior had to any part thereof, or rents of the same, were lately discovered to belong to the bankrupts, and are to be included in the sale of the lands and estate belonging to them, and to be sold accordingly; in obedience to which interlocutor, this intimation is hereby made, that the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLANDER, Clerk.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of JOHN NUCCLE junior, Merchant, Alloa.

THE Lords of Session having, on the 20th of February last, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said John Nucle junior, and appointed the creditors to meet within the house of Mrs Haig vintner in Alloa, on the 1st of March, at twelve o'clock noon, to chuse an interim factor; the creditors convened at that meeting made choice of Robert Banks junior, accountant in Stirling, to be interim factor; and appointed their next general meeting for continuing the factor, or chusing a trustee or trustees to be on Thursday the 29th current, within the house of Mrs Haig vintner in Alloa, at twelve o'clock noon; and the Sheriff of Clackmannanshire has, upon application of the factor, appointed Wednesday next, the 7th of March, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and Wednesday next, the 14th of March, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for the examination of the bankrupt, and others concerned with his business, in the Court-house at Alloa.

Of all which intimation is hereby given by

RO. BANKS, Junior.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of JOHN and JAMES LOW, Tanners in Alloa.

THE Lords of Session having, on the 22d day of February last, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said John and James Low, as a Company, and appointed the Creditors to meet within the house of Mrs Haig vintner in Alloa, upon the 16th of February last, at twelve o'clock noon, to chuse an interim factor, in terms of the late bankrupt act; the Creditors convened at that meeting, made choice of Robert Banks junior, accountant in Stirling, to be interim factor, and appointed their next general meeting for continuing the factor, or chusing a trustee or trustees, to be on Thursday the 29th day of March current, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Mrs Haig vintner in Alloa; and the Sheriff of Clackmannanshire, has upon the application of the factor, appointed Wednesday the 7th of March, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and Wednesday the 14th of March, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for examining the bankrupts, and others concerned with their business, in the Court-house of Alloa. Of all which, intimation is hereby given by

RO. BANKS Jun.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of GEORGE AITHUR and CO. late Manufacturers at Balauchburn, and of the said George Aithur, afterwards Manufacturer at Dunmore-park, as an individual.

CHARLES SELKRIG Accountant in Edinburgh, trustee on the sequestrated estates of the said Company and individual, hereby gives notice, that he has made up a state of the effects which have been converted into money, and a state of the debts proved and lodged with him, with a scheme or cast dividing the free produce of the money so recovered among the creditors, according to their due order of ranking; which states and scheme, together with a general state of the affairs of the bankrupts brought down to the 5th February last, will lie in his hands open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, till the 5th May 1787, being exactly twelve months from the date of the sequestration.

On which day, a general meeting of the creditors is to be held within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at one o'clock, in order that the creditors may receive their dividends, and give such directions as may appear necessary for the future management of the funds.

Notice to Creditors at Inverness.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Merchant in Inverness, having found his affairs in a declining situation, considered it proper to intimate the same to his whole Creditors, by circular letters, and called a meeting of them, where his principle creditors or their agents attended, and agreed to accept of a surrender of his effects proposed by him, so as to avoid the expense of a judicial sequestration, appointed him to lodge the keys of his shop and cellars in the hands of neutral persons, and appointed a meeting of his creditors to hold at Inverness, on the 2d day of April next, that they might consider of his affairs; at the same time, they recommended to him to sequestrate his effects, if any creditor should attempt obtaining a preference over the other, and as such a step will be attended with a great deal of expense, it is hoped his creditors or their agents will attend on the day above mentioned, and give their sentiments on the subject, otherwise the last-mentioned step must be adopted.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of ROBERT LAIDLAW, Merchant in Edinburgh, and of his effects.

WHEREAS, upon the 14th December last, the said Robert Laidlaw, with concurrence of Messrs Donald Smith and Co. bankers in Edinburgh, did apply to the Court of Session for sequestration of his whole estates real and personal; and the Court having, of that date, sequestrated his said estates, John King, accountant in Edinburgh, was, upon the 23d December thereafter, appointed interim factor, and a general meeting of the creditors ordered to be held upon the 9th February following; and whereas, at said meeting, the said John King was chosen trustee, and his appointment has since been confirmed by the Court of Session—Therefore, in terms of the act of the 23d of his present Majesty, anent the payment of insolvent debtors in Scotland, the said John King hereby requires all and sundry the creditors of the said Robert Laidlaw to lodge with him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, as directed by the said act, within nine calendar months after the date of the interlocutor awarding the sequestration, which was the said 14th December 1786, and which nine calendar months expire upon Friday the 14th September 1787; with certification to those creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

TO be sold, upon Friday the 16th March next, by public auction, between the hours of one and two afternoon, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

THE WHOLE STOCK of MERCHANT GOODS, which belonged to the said Robert Laidlaw, in one lot, consisting of broad cloths, with a variety of other articles in the man mercur branch, all fresh, and purchased from the first hands within these twenty months, amounting, at prime cost, to upwards of £1300.

The articles and conditions of roup, together with the inventories of the goods, will be seen in the hands of Mr King, the trustee, who will also show the goods. Copies of the said articles and inventory may also be seen, at the office of Messrs Donald Smith and Company, Exchange.

The DEBTORS of the said Robert Laidlaw are hereby requested to pay their respective debts to the said John King immediately, otherwise diligence will be instantly used against them. Mr King will give attendance at his own house, No. 5, North St David's Street, from two to four afternoon every day, for the purpose of receiving payments, and to which debtors in the country are desired to attend.

(UPSET PRICE REDUCED.)

By Adjournment.

TO be sold by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th day of March 1787, between four and six afternoon.

The remaining Estate belonging to Dr John Campbell of Wellwood.

The Lands of North-hill of Auchmilly, lying in the parish of Sorn, and shire of Ayr, to which Dr Campbell has right *juxta maritima*.

The proven free rent of these lands is 39l. 6s. 3d. 4-12ths, and Dr Campbell's *juxta maritima* was formerly valued at six years purchase, or 235l. 17s. 8d.; but the upset price is now reduced to five years purchase, or 196l. 11s. 4-12ths.

The articles of sale will be seen at the office of Mr Alexander Ross, deputy clerk of Session; and further information may be got by applying to James Thomson, writer to the signet, Hanover-street.

(UPSET PRICE REDUCED.)

By Adjournment.

Lands in Dumfriesshire.

TO be sold by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th day of March 1787, between the hours of four and six afternoon, in one or more lots.

The LANDS and ESTATE of LAIRDHOLME, LINHALL, and RAVENSHILL, which belonged to the deceased William Johnston of Lairdholme, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven free rent of the above lands is 118l. 7s. 4d. Sterling, which was formerly valued at 20 years purchase, or 2367l. 6s. 8d. Sterling; but the upset-price is now reduced to 19 years purchase, or 2248l. 19s. 4d.

These lands hold feu of subjects superior; they are agreeably situated upon the water of Milk, within five miles of Lockerby and Ecclefechan, and four from the lime-quarries of Blacketrigg. They are very extensive, consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture ground, in a proper proportion.

The first is of a fine sharp foil—the last fit both for sheep and black cattle. The whole being almost in a state of nature, are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on at a moderate expense. There are large peat mosses in different parts of the estate, which are very valuable, fuel being scarce in that part of the country. A mansion-house, garden, and offices, are also on the premises, with a considerable quantity of young wood, natural and planted.

If more agreeable to offerers, the above lands will be exposed in the two following lots:

LOT I. To consist of the Lands of Lairdholme and Linhall, presently possessed by Mrs Johnston, the proven free rent of which is 83l. 7s. 8d. Sterling—Upset-price, at 19 years purchase 1589l. 8d.

On this lot is the mansion-house, garden, and offices.

LOT II. To consist of the Farm of Ravenhill, possessed by Thomas Johnston, at 34l. 14s. 8d. of nett rent, after all deductions—Upset-price of this lot at 19 years purchase, is above 699l. 18s. 8d.

The articles of roup and title-deeds will be seen at the office of Mr Kilmpatrick, deputy-clerk of Session; and further information may be got by applying to James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover-street, or to Mr Peter Bell at Carterton, near Moffat, the factor on the estate.

SUBJECTS IN FALKIRK TO BE SOLD.

TO be sold by public roup, within the house of John Christie, vintner, Falkirk, on Thursday the 3d of May 1787, between twelve and two o'clock afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

LOT I.

That new slate-roofed House at Westburn-bridge of Falkirk, on the south side of and fronting the street, three stories high, consisting of nine fire rooms, three on each flat, besides closets. Present rent 7l. 12s. Sterling.

II.—Another new slate-roofed house adjoining the above house, three stories high, consisting of six fire rooms, besides closets, two of which rooms on each flat, with a garden at the back of said house. Present rent 6l. 10s.

These subjects are pleasantly situated, having the burn running by the west side thereof, are of easy access, and the rooms and closets are convenient and well lighted.

III.—Two new low tiled Houses at the fourth end of and on a line with the last-mentioned house, fronting the burn on the west; one of them used for making candles, the other for making soap; one consists of two fire rooms, and the other may be easily converted into three fire rooms. Present rent 3l. 10s. Sterling.

All these subjects are at present very low rented, and would easily let for 30l. Sterling. There is a road of nine feet breadth between them and the burn.

Mr John Hunter, writer to the signet, or Mr Robert Stark, writer in Camelon, near Falkirk, will inform as to further particulars; and the subjects will be shown by the officers.

YB ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of Vicarage.

TO be sold by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th day of March 1787, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The Lands of VICARSGRANGE, (with or without the Superiority annexed thereto, as purchasers shall incline,) in the parish of Kinghorn, situated on the sea-coast between the populous towns of Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn, about a mile from each, commanding an extensive view of the coast of Fife, the Frith, and the opposite Lothian shores, and affording a most delightful situation for building. Along the shore are extensive quarries of excellent Limestone, which have never been worked, conveniently situated for sea-carriage, and plenty of good free stone. The lands are well supplied with running water; they are at present under lease at a low rent to one tenant, who has the means of manuring them plentifully, and whose tack will expire at Martinmas 1789, when a considerable rise of rent may certainly be obtained. The lands hold of the Crown, and a purchaser inclining can be accommodated with a freehold qualification for the county of Fife.

Mr John Stock, brewer at Bridgeton, near Kirkcaldy, will show the lands; and the articles of roup and conditions of sale, &c. will be shown by Mr James Rutherford, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or Captain Beaton at Dyfart, the proprietor, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply betwixt and the day of sale.

Judicial Sale of Lands.

In the Stewartry of Kirkcaldy, and shire of Fife.

TO be exposed to public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th March next, at five o'clock afternoon.

LOT I. The Lands of CAIROCH, CRAIGLOUR, and BLACKMARK, lying in the parish of Dalry, and Stewartry of Kirkcaldy. The free proven rent whereof is L. 70:4:4-12ths. To be exposed at the upset price of L. 2335:6:8. The valued rent of these lands is L. 125 Scots.

LOT II. The Lands of FINGLAND, lying in the said parish and shire, the free proven rent whereof is L. 70:4:4-12ths. To be exposed at the upset price of L. 1685:6:8. The valued rent of these lands is L. 225 Scots.

LOT III. The Lands of CORNHARROW and LITTLE CORLAIE, with the superiority of the third part of KNOCKSTING, lying in the said parish and shire. The proven rent of the property lands is L. 43:4:10-12ths, and the whole to be exposed at the upset price of L. 1035:9:4. The valued rent of these lands is L. 203:6:8. All the above lands are held blench of the Crown.

LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF WIGTON.

LOT IV. The Lands of CULMALZIE and KIRRY, BRYNE, lying in the parish of Kirkcaldy, with the superiority of the 45 shilling land of old extent of OCHELTREE, lying in the parish of Pennington. The free yearly rent of the property lands is proven to be L. 132:6:3-8-12ths; and the whole to be exposed at the upset price of L. 3295:11:4. The valued rent of these lands is L. 275:18:3 Scots.

LOT V. The Lands of AIRLIES, lying in the said parish of Kirkcaldy, the free proven rent whereof is L. 33:14:4-12ths. To be exposed at the upset price of L. 804:18:1. The valued rent of this farm is L. 76:16:0 Scots.

LOT VI. The Lands of ALTICRY, lying in the parish of Mochrum, the free proven rent whereof is L. 43:4:10-12ths. To be exposed at the upset price of L. 1045:11:8d. The valued rent of this farm is L. 95 Scots.

The above lands hold blench or feu of the Crown.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, deputy-clerk of session—For particulars, apply to Archibald Todd, writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

GRASING IN ROSS-SHIRE TO LET.

TO be let, and entered to at the term of Whit Sunday or Martinmas next, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon.

THAT rich, well known, and extensive

five Grazing of CASTLECRAG, DUNKREATH, and ANNAT, lying along the sea-coast, in the parish of Nigg, and county of Ross. This grazing is remarkable for fattening black cattle, sheep, or horses, and abounds with excellent shelter, having woods and plantations interspersed in different parts of it. The run is most healthy for all kinds of cattle, and the grass sweet and wholesome. It is sufficiently fenced by a new stone wall lately built, which surrounds the whole bounds. None of the grounds to be broke up by the plough.

Any person intending to take this grazing may correspond with Alexander Ross, Esq. of Cromarty, Golden Square, London, the proprietor, or with Walter Ross, his factor, at Cromarty.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Lease, for any number of years that may be agreed upon, from Whit Sunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLETTER, RETLANDS, FERTICORY, and ALMY, lying in the country called Arisaig, along the side of Lochmorar, near the sea-wall, and county of Inverness.

These farms are remarkably well adapted for sheep walks, and afford possessions of great extent, near the sea side, having abundance of heath and grass, and never subject to deep falls of snow, which seldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in separate lots or farms, as offerers incline; though, as the lands lie in a stretch along the side of Lochmorar and contiguous, would answer best to be let in one lot.

Any persons willing for a lease of such grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr Macdonald's, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chisholm in Arisaig, will show the farms.

TO be sold by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st day of March current, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

The House, Garden, and Offices at

Lawrie, which belonged to the late Rev. Mr Brown, presently possessed by Mr Beaumont.

The house is large and commodious, stands in a warm situation, and commands an extensive prospect.

The first floor thereof consists of a parlour, small room, pantry, kitchen, servant's room, scullery, and cellar fitted up with catacombs.

The second storey consists of a handsome drawing-room, and bed-room, with a small bed-room, and large light closet off the drawing-room.

The third floor consists of three bed-rooms, two of which are large, and have a light closet to each of them.

There is also two excellent Garrets with fire places, which would answer for a nursery or servants room.

The Garden is neatly laid out, and stocked with remarkable fine wall trees.

The cellars and out-houses are very commodious, and some of them might be converted into a coach-house and stable, if necessary, at a trifling expense.

The situation of the premises will be much improved by the removal of the town wall, now agreed upon to be taken down immediately.

The whole or part of the price may remain in the purchasers hands, on security, if desired.

The house to be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, from eleven to one o'clock.

For further particulars, enquire at Robert Brown writer to the signet.